we, the Cost, and the Results quirements of Admittation Comparisons with the Work of Columbia College Boys. Barnard College this year sends eight erudite romen seniors to take their places in the egular graduating class of Columbia College the annual commencement, and to receive from the President of the university the same fogrees which are conferred upon men as the neward of advanced scholarship.

With the graduation of this class Barnard ses one of the most interesting chapters in he chronicle of woman's educational progress, ad passes out of the debatable land of the mental into the arena of the actual. he founding of the college marks an epoch in the higher education of women. No other is recognized so honorably as an ential part of the university proper; no natter of degrees. As a college Barnard oculiar position in that it has no deses of its own. confors no certificates as marantees of ability, is without authority in he matter of examinations, curriculum, or Its students must pass the regular blumbia College examination under the Coembia Board of Examiners, both for entrance and graduation. The identical course of study by the men in Columbia is followed the women at Barnard under the supersien of the same instructors. And at the nelusion of the four years' preparation. Combia College confers its degrees of Master Arts and Doctor of Philosophy upon all stu whose scholarship entitles them to such mor at the same time and place that the regclar Columbia College students are graduated. The college came into existence through the

Morte of a few people desirous of founding in New York a much-needed educational centre re women might prepare for and avail meelves of certain privileges which Coimbia College had committed itself to bestow son properly qualified women. The first Columbia made to women was a mise to open its examinations to students This privilege naturally led to the appeal for another, and, in response nonster petition with many signatures, Columbia promised its degrees to romen passing the required examina-(except (at Columbia), almost anything, with the understanding that her work would be passed upon by the college examiish unaided what the men, assisted by all the endid equipment of the handsomely endowed university, were able to accomplish with difficulty, she might receive the degree.

Four years ago, in a private house on Madi-sen avanue, the college opened with eight students in the freshman class and a few idents in the freshman class and a few scials. That this class, as well as those succooding it, and now numbering some forty regular students besides thirty graduate colais, might have been much larger but for the decision of the trustees to admit no aduate special students, is well known. This is a wise precaution at this time. when

education shows signs of developing into a fad, to the extent that students of small intelal ability are desirous of being associated with noted institutions, and lower schotie standards by taking up special courses not because of special interest or aptitude but rather to avoid the more exacting lines of study and gain a reputation for erudition at small expense of effort. Students of this character do not need to clog the mabut can find ample opportunity for study in to accept only regular students in the underte classes has dignified the position o ernard. Columbia insists on Greek as a reat fer admission, and upon the study of Greek as a condition for the bachelor's seres, which has a tendency to lessen the imbers while it raises the standard of schol arahip at Barnard, for Greek is included in few preparatory schools for women, and dy appeals to the interest of the excep al student only. Precisely the same work avenue and Forty-fourth street as by the man at in Columbia College, at Madison ave wident in Columbia College, at madison avesies and Forty-ninth street; the same courses
he Latin. Greek, French, the Teutonic innfunges, mathematics, botany, chemistry, Hesiew, geology, and philosophy that engage
he attention of the boys are open to the girls,
and the same tests in examination are procounsed upon by the same Board. Indeed,
is said that the tests are often more abstractly fair as appiled to the students of Barsird, because the books come up representing
sumbers only, and the identity of the student
is more easily recognized in the Columbia class
examinations. But in Greek and in mathe-

is more easily recognized in the Columbia class examinations. But in Greek and in mathematics the statement has been made by the best-informed professors on the subject that the work has been quite as good as the work of the Columbia students. Indeed, one professor has said that the papers of the young women have been far better than those of the young mea, but it must be remembered that in all competitive tests between college men and women it is the exceptional woman against the average man. It is not as yet the custom to send girls of small magnitude of mind to college because parents do not know what else to do with them, as frequently happens with bors, for it the college education of daughters as universal as the college education of sons. Women may show a better average scholarship, but rarely as notable examples individual ability and standing.

Bernard has also two purely scientific courses botany and chemistry. The botanical laboratory was the silt of the Lorrey (lub and is unserted to the college of the course of the college of t

timanhood.
The social life of the college is limited at the social life of the college is limited at the social and consists of one or two literary and phating societies, with a chapter of the Greek ther Internity, known as the Kappa Kappa Kappa samma, whose mysterious purposes and processes are ascredity guarded.
The college fees are \$150 a year, and an onomical estimate sets the figure at someling between \$500 and \$1,000 for the non-societ. and College is an established fact

world. Even ancient its true and an instance of steel its said, could not be supported were it not for their eadowments.

Barnard has the promise of \$100,000 for a new building, providing a site is secured near the new Columbia College buildings, where the college will be easily available for the Columbia professors. A similar sum will come into the possession of the trustees when the Parerweather estate is estiled. An endowment of \$30,000 is also to be added to their resources, and in their affiliation with the Teachers College, to be established uear the pew Columbia. College, and to become a part of the university, great advantage is a womised to both institutions in common laboratories.

But as Columbia College has no right, if she had the purpose, to diverte any of her resources to the support of her promising. Barnard College has immediate and prossing need for the support and sessitance which the generous New York public gives so mat miffcently to deserving and successful institutions.

COLORADO CLIFF DR'ELLERS.

The Largest of Their Buildin, to Contained

From the San Francisco Esseries Y.

In the southwestern part of Coi brado, hestied in the sides of the canons, are found the remains of a race that geologists sa v has been extinct for thousands of years. To reach the ruins of the cliff dwellers' houses, the must travel on horseback slong an India: trail for thirty miles, traversing callon after' callon, where in many places along the trail one misstep means a fall of hundreds of feet below.

Many of the houses are built on the side of the cliffs about midway up and under overhanging rocks. They are reached by vay of notches usually found cut in the rocks. When finally you reach the house you find last used of a door nothing but a small-sized win dow, through which you are compelled to clim b in order to get inside.

In exploring these ruins there have been found many relies buried in "trash heaps" in the rear of the houses. It is said in their hast e to escape from some warring tribe the cliff dwellers buried all their resics in this odd place. Facts bear out this theory, as many skeletons have been found lying across the threshold with their skulls crushed.

The Cliff Palace is the largest house known to have been built by this race. It is about 150 feet up the side of the cliff, and is built in a space in the side of the cliff, and is built in palace and are pierced by many holes, supposed to be loopholes for arrows. The palace belonged, no doubt, to the chief of the tribe. Many of the outer walls have crumbled, but the inner courts and rooms are in good condition. It is five stories high, Some twanty rooms, that in all probability were used as council chambers extending down the side of each pillar, with openings like fireplaces.

Another interesting house, the Balcony to the store chimney. The room is ventilated by air chambers extending down the side of each pillar, with openings like fireplaces.

pillar, with openings like fireplaces.

Another interesting house, the Balcony House, is found a few miles up the caffon. It is two stories high, with a balcony extending from the second story. It is not as large as the paiace, but in preservation is nearly perfect. The remains of the balcony are considerable, and the beams of red cedar atill remain, with rough flooring of wood and clay. Owing to the dryness of the climate the wood used has become almost petrilled. It is very brittle, and when thrown against a rock has a metal with a command the petrilled. It is very brittle, and when thrown against a rock has a metal with a command the petrilled. It is very brittle, and when thrown against a rock has a metal with a command the petrilled. It is very brittle, and when thrown against a rock has a metal with a command the petrilled. It is very brittle, and when thrown against a rock has a metal with a command the petrilled of the

Mr. Billtops's Dog Story.

"Pop," said little Franky Billtops, "tell me

"Well, Franky," said Mr. Bilitops, "once there was a little boy and he had a little dog. It was a very nice little dog and everybody liked it, but after a while it began to get old. It didn't get cross. If anybody stepped on it it would stand up and hold its tall down as low as it could and wag just the end of it, and look up as much as to say. 'I don't mind being stepped on, if you don't mind my getting in the way.' But it got sick and sort of miserable, and this little boy's father and mother thought that it might be better if they should put it out of its misery altogether. But they didn't actually do anything about it, and pretty

put it out of its misery altogether. But they didn't actually do anything about it, and pretty soon something happened which made them forget about it; the little boy fell sick.

And Franky, he was dreadful sick, and for quite a spell they didn't know whether he would ever get over it, but one day the doctor said that he was going to get well, and he did; he kept on getting better all the time, and pretty soon the doctor said that when it should come a bright, warm, sunny day they might take him down stairs.

"That was a great event, for, you see, the little boy had been sick and shut up in his room for weeks; and when the time came and his mother—she wouldn't let anybody else touch him—bett over him to lift him up, she didn't know whether to laugh or toery. Finally she lest more like crying, she was og lad. She lifted him up and wrapped the blanket around him and started down stairs. After her came the little boy's father, and then the little boy's sister, and then the nurse; and then, Franky, who do you think came next? The dog.

"And he didn't seem to be old or sick any more, but he was just as fall of life and just as joily seever, and all around, ast faugh down a step or two, and back up the steps again, and down one side, and down the other, and back again, and all around, as though he wanted to be at the head of the procession, and at the end of the procession, and on both sides of it all at once, he was so glad to see the little boy getting well and going down stairs again.

"Well, Franky, the little boy kept on getting better, but it is a singular fact that as he kept on getting well, the little boy was running about and playing as lively as ever, the little boy."

"That was a nice little dog, pop, wasn't it?" said Franky. "What was its name?"

"Fido, Franky." said Mr. Billtops.

"Why, pop," said Franky." shid Mr. Billtops.

"Hight, Franky, said Mr. Billtops.

"Franky Billtons!" Franky almost shouted.

"Eight again, Franky," said Mr. Billtops.

"Franky Billtons!" Franky almost shouted.

"Eight again, F

SPEED PREMIUMS ON WAR SHIPS. The Betrott Mas Made a Remarkable Ronns on Her Contract Price,

WASHINGTON, April 22.-The official report of the trial of the new 2,000-ton eruiser De troit shows that she made an average of 18.71 knots per hour in a run of four consecutive Her contract called for 17 knots, and hours. allowed \$25,000 for every additional quarter knot and the same rate for fractions of a quarter. The result is that for her 1.71 knots in excess of the requirements the builders are to receive \$171.000

This is not only the largest excess of speed over the guarantee ever known in our navy, but it is extraordinary in comparison with the rize and contract cost of the vessel. Some large premiums have before been paid, but the largest have always been on vessels of much greater size and cost. For example, the Baltimore, in which, as was the case with all our earlier cruisers, the premium was based on the aggregate indicated horse power de-veloped by the engines, and not on speed. earned \$108,441.80 for her builders, Cramp & Sons. This was properly considered a great prize, and it was earned by furnishing 10,-084.418 horse power, when the contract called for 9,000, with an allowance of \$100 for each unit in excess of the contract. But the Baltimore is a big ship of 4,600 tons displacement, of which the contract price was \$1,325,000.

Again, the Philadelphia, built by the Cramps, was required to make 19 knots as the average in a run of four hours. She was lucky enough. however, to have an allowance, by the contract. of \$50,000 for every additional quarter knot, or double the Detroit's. She made 19,678 knots instead of the 10 required, and carned \$135,-800. But the Philadelphia is of 4,324 tons displacement and cost \$1,325,000, while the Detroit is of about 2,000 tons, and her contract price is but \$612,500, exclusive of any expenses of altering the original plans. She surpasses all vessels in the percentage of her speed premium earnings to total cost. Another

penses of altering the original plans. She surpasses all vessels in the percentage of her speed premium earnings to total cost. Another comparison is furnished by the gunboat Yorktown, which, with 1.700 tons displacement, and a contract price of \$455,000, earned nearly \$40,000 premium for extra horse power. Without going further into examples, it is clear that the Detroit has made a great record for herself in this respect. But her builders are also completing a sister ship, the Montwerf, on exactly the same plans and stipulations. There is no roason to doubt that she will do as well as the Detroit. If she should, the total earnings for premiums by the Columbia in Iron Works on the two vessels will be \$342,000. This is a very handsome bonus on a contract of \$1,225,000.

It should be said, however, that the contracts may have been assumed with the expectation that the actual cost of the vessels would exceed the contract price, and that the profits must come out of the premiums earned. As has already been noted, the original call for sonstruction required a guaranteed speed of 18 knot and at that time the lowest bid offered was \$780,000 for each ship, whereas the Columbia in from Works has built the Detroit and her toats for \$012,500 each. It will be observed, therefore, that the difference between the lowest bid when the contract was to call for 18 knots and the actual price at 17 knots almost equals the premium of \$171,000 earned by the Detroit over her actual cost have been.

Whatever halfs surplus makes them out to be, it is well merited, and will be the more cheerfully sec orded from the fact that the Columbian Iron Works had been unfortunate with their first venture, the gunban Petrel. This craft, now on service in the Asiatic aquadron, was required to maintain 1,100 indicated horse power for four hours. She was greatly delayed in completion, and on her trial she could not get up to the guaranteed sugnition with great spirit a second time each of the surple of the properior of the same of contract there are

penalties the speed premiums are found to be very handy.

The Government is always glad, of course, to be called upon to pay high premiums for extra speed, and is correspondingly sorry to find vessels costinal less, through a lack of the guaranteed speed. If the Montgomery should earn \$200,000 it would be an additional ex-pense well laid out.

SECOND-SIGHT SHOOTING. m's thad Shot at a Fleeing Courtet.

One night an old fellow came to the stockade where the convicts were penned and said that he had heard that more guards, "the superioric development of the penned and said that he had heard that more guards," the superioric development replied, "but do you think that you can serve our purpose?"

Isa I think I can."

"Isa I think I can."

"Isa I think I can."

"Isa I think I can."

"Yes, the orders are strict—shoot any convict that attempts to get away. But it strikes me that you are a little too old."

The old fellow stood under a lamp swinging from a crossbeam in the guardroom. His gray whisters and his white hair, catching the moving light and the following shadow, gave him a walrdly venerable look.

"Now, you may think I'm too old, but I'm not." he urged. "I'l kill any man that tries to get away; and, not only this, if they should try to overpower me they if find me the handlest man with a kun they ever saw. Capin. I wish you'd give me this place, for heed it somehow, and for a good while I have just been drifting from one place to another. Family's all gone—wife's dead, and my children are scattered everywhere. Give me the place, Captain, and I'll do my duty."

"What is your name?"

"Well, I have been called 'Old Ambrose' so long that I hardly know what my other name is. Reckon you'd better call me Old Ambrose."

"I don't know whether to take you or not. A number of convicts have got away lately, and the lesses is held resposible, and he, of course, look to me."

"Did 't hell you'd got my second sight?"

"My dear sir, I can't sleep after 4 o'clock."

"My dear sir, I can't sleep after 4 o'clock."

"My dear sir, I can't sleep after 4 o'clock."

"My dear sir, I can't sleep after 4 o'clock."

"My dear sir, wheat bread gives me dyspepsies and he, of oge mough sleep,"

"He will be seen the second embankment, abeut two miles from here, and you'll have to get up earlier than 5 o'clock."

"He was now a your gen's she don't he seen a brother kuard." I have to do this, and i never had my duty to searce me yet. I hope

Would-be Nepotists.

From the Courier-Journal. Since Mr. Hoke Smith was made Secretary of the Interior nearly all the Smiths in the country have applied for office. PERILS OF COAL MINING.

December Fires, and Water Forever Press

The announced intention of the Reading Coal and Iron Company to quench a fire that has burned in an abandoned mine for forty years is received with skepticism by old mining operators resident in this city. When a mine fire originates from a trifling accident not attended by loss of life or damage to the interfor structure of the mine, it is usually an easy matter to quench the fire by neglecting the pumps and permitting water to gather in the mine. When, however, a fire results from an explosion with loss of life or the entombment of living miners, the first thing to be done is to get out the buried men, alive or dead. This way requires some days, or even weeks, and mean-while the fire gains such headway that it is not easily drowned out. It happens now and then that a fire smoulders for months, or even rears, in a mine without being discovered. When at length it shows itself it may have got beyond control.

The culm banks of the anthracite region often catch fire, and, according to local belief, these fires never start at the surface of the bank. The culm banks are often intensely hot beneath the surface for months, or perhaps for years, before flames or live coals appear. The process of cumbustion is a slow one. So is the burning of coal deep down in a mine. The fire in the mine it is now proposed to reclaim alvances, perhaps, only a few feet a year. The coal veins in that part of Pennsylvania are very thick, and they take a deep dip. With little oxygen to ald combustion, the fires smoulder and burrow for years. In such a case the only way to put out a fire is to cut the vein on each side of the fire by sinking a shaft, and then to let the fire exhausi itself on the mass of coal between the cuts. In the region in question that would be an enormously costly operation. The two shafts would probably have to be filled with water to add in stopping the further progress of the fire. It would be necessary to learn approximately the present location of the fire in order to determine where the shafts should be sunk, and the water must be left until the body of burning coal should be consumed.

Mine fires are not nearly so common as they were twenty-five years ago. The great disaster at Avondale, Fa., in May, 1853, when 110 men were smothered in a mine after an explosion of gas, had great influence in bringing about improved ventilation, and that in turn lessened the danger from fire. After the place where the men lay dead was reached, it was photographed by fiash light, and the revelation was one of such horror that it stirred the coal regions from end to end. The picture showed that such men as were not instantly killed made a desperate fight for life. Some were found where they had endeavored to keep for themselves a little chamber of good air by getting beneath overturned mine cars and scraping earth about the edges. Others were shown in various attitudes of pain and struggle.

Since that time the ventilation of mines has so greatly improved that comparatively few accidents of the zort occur, save through the or years, before flames or live coals appear. The process of cumbustion is a slow one. So is

Others were snown in various attitudes of pain and struggle.

Since that time the ventilation of mines has so greatly improved that comparatively few accidents of the sort occur, save through the carelesaness or ignorance of minera. The unskilled men imported into the anthracite region of late years have often brought on accidents in this way. The great danger in mining now is from water. In parts of the anthracite region the charts showing where bodies of water lie in abandoned shafts has been lost or are untrustworthy, so that there is constant fear lests boring may strike one of these subterranean lakes and let in a flood to drown every man, mule, and mouse within reach. To guard against this miners have used for some years a drill that bores a hole twenty-five or thirty feet deep. Should the drill strike water at that distance the men would be able to escape before the water could have worn the orlike large enough to let in a flood. Soon after this instrument came into use the miners in one of the anthracite mines came to believe that they were very near a large body of water. The mine owners, however, insisted that from the records the workings of the mine must be far away from the only body of water in the neighborhood. Soon after that they make the miners returned to work one morning to find the mine flooded and to learn that they had run their workings 100 lest or more parallel to the treacherous body of water with only a thin shell of coal between it and the gallery in which they were mining. During the night the water had eaten its way through the earth that filled chinks in the coal and broken down the thin shell that for days had stood between the miners and instant death.

THE SLEEPING CAR. Who Was Really Its Inventor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Issue of last Sunday. April 16, contained an article which I ask you, in the interests of jus-

tice, to correct by publishing this reply: Neither Webster Wagner nor George Pullman invented the sleeping car. It was invented by Asa Hapgood of Worcester, Mass. and his cars were placed on the line between Boston and New York at the critical period in the history of those allied roads when they were in a very bad way financially, because people preferred a comfortable night's rest on the Sound steamers. The great difficulty about profitable sleeping

cars lay in the necessity for having an upper berth which would turn up out of the way in the day time after doubling the carrying capacity at night. Asa Hapgood also invented the device, the peculiar elbow hinge, which made this possible. Webster Wagner adopted this device, and George M. Pullman patented it. It is not worth while entering into the details of this use and patenting. I presume there are many instances in the history of patents which are similar in character. It is sufficient to say that Asa Hapgood did not sell them the right to the patent or use, and that the case simply offers another illustration of the old axiom, that when the world sees any man make a great fortune out of an invention it is perfectly safe in assuming that that man was not the inventor. About 1878 a grand legal battle was approaching between George M. Pullman, who demanded the payment of royalty from Webster Wagner on that upper-berth device, and the Wagner Company, which resisted payment on the ground that Pullman was not the inventor, had no valid right to his patent, and so forth. The Wagner Company's lawyers, in making preparations for the battle, went to Worcester, and took from the car shops of the Bradley Car Building Company there a model of the upper berth in question, and the hinge, which Asa Hangood had made with his own hands, as all the members of the Bradley firm and the workmen who had been in the shop at the time were ready and willing to swear. By virtue of this model the Wagner Company successfully resisted the demand of George M. Pullman, and continued, as before, to use the berth and hinge without paying royalty. Another significant fact is this: The roads on which Asa Hapgood's cars, every detail of which was invented by him, were first used have never paid a penny of royalty to the Pullman patent holders have never so much as ventured to make a demand in that direction.

As for the model berth made by Asa Hapgood, which won the lawsuit for the Wagner Company, it is still, so far as I know, and in all probability, in the safe keeping of the Wagner Company, it is still, so far as I know, and in all probability, in the safe keeping of the Wagner Company, it is still, so far as I know, and in all probability, in the safe keeping of the Wagner Company is the still source of the payment of the special point of interest in this affair, beyond the claims of tails of this use and patenting. I presume there are many instances in the history of patents which are similar in character. It is

Lawler's Mouster Petition.

The country has heard a great deal of exCongressman Lawier and his petitions for the
Chicago Post Offics. Unintentionally the
Fresident is responsible for this monster collection of 68,875 signatures. Several months
hefore the inauguration Mr. Lawier called on
Mr. Cleveland and told him he would like to
have the Chicago Post Office when the time
come round. Mr. Cleveland replied that the
sentiment of the community would have to
be considered in selecting a Postmaster.

"I can get 50,000 names on my petition,"
said Mr. Lawier.
"Fifty thousand petitioners," replied Mr.
Cleveland, smilingly, "ought to be a protty
good expression of sentiment and enough to
warrant the appointment."

Mr. Cleveland probably never dreamed that
he would be taken in earnest. But the day
after the 4th of March Mr. Lawier arrived with
not 50,000, but 60,875 signatures on his petition. Examination shows that he has not only
"the gang's," out the business men's autographs. Some of the signers have written privately to the White House trying to sanut the
force of their signatures. In plain words they
say they didn't mean it. From the St. Louis White Democrat.

OIL WELLS IN THE SEA. Two Brillers Return from Japan With Some Queer Stories,

Fre of the Public ph Disparch. The Japanese Government has had in its employ for over a year past two expert oil crillers from this section, who are surperintending boring for oil in the waters of the Japan Ses. 150 yards from shere, just outside Idzmozaki, a city of about 13,000 population on the northwestern coast of Japan, and about fifty-five miles southwest of Nilgata. They have met with success.

This venture promises some important de velopments, especially as instead of that Government importing the refined oil from this country in the quantity they have been doing. ther have now erected four or five refineries. With these they are refining their own oil, the production of which is yet largely inadequate to their demand, and also beginning to refine the crude which they import from the United States and Russia. The most of the refined oil

which they import from this country comes from Pilliadeiphia.

Their antive oil a similar to the PennsylThe present price of or their and of 43 gravity.

The present price of or in their native curvener, from 4 year and 50 sen to 5 year. A year varies \$3.29 a barrel, or, in their native curvener, from 4 year and 50 sen to 5 year. A year varies with the price of gold, but these drilliers said it was worth that years for the Jananess Governor or the country in charge for the Jananess Governor in the price of the Jananess Governor in the price of the Jananess Governor in the price of the Jananess Governor in Pilliaburgh on their return to Japan, they having been over here to get additional tools, appliances, supplies, &c., and, incidentally, to revisit home and friends.

Saily, to revisit home and friends.

Saily, to revisit home and friends.

They appliances, supplies, &c., and incidentally, to revisit home and friends.

They appliances applies, and price and they had been requested by the Japaness of the samues of the samues of the samues of the price of

pers come in contact with the surface of the street, which would be considered as render

or patronize the travelling shows. In matters of trade or shopping several prices are charged a foreigner, the natives believing all foreigners are made of gold. To obviate this they take a native with them or have the landlerd ers are made of gold. To obviate this they take a native with them or have the landlerd send out for what they wish to purchase.

The people in the ordinary walks of life, and few if any others live in Idamozaki, are inoffensive and peaceful, even when under the influence of drink, taken, perhaps, on their festive occasions. Of course, there are exceptions, but this is the rule. Upon such occasions they had observed one drunken Jap swagger against another and both tumble into the ditch, and then arise and go their respective ways as best they could without a hard word on either side.

In speaking of the strata they met with in boring, they said that in a recent well put down 1,200 feet, the first 255 feet went through limestone and shale, the balance being made up of white loose sand, not an oil sand, but looking like sea washings, and in some places much coarser than in others. This well proved a dry hole. Oil found in the interior is carried there, as in some parts of China, in skin flasks on beasts of burden, in caravans. The questions of pine lines and railroads are new being seriously considered by the Japanese Government. Mr. Dibble stated that everything below the surface is owned by the Government, hence its interest in and control of the oil wells, &c. The pagan Japanese regard the curious foreign oil tools and methods with superstition. The climate in which Idzmozaki field is situated is much like that of western Pennsylvania. They had a good deal of snow this winter, aithough it did not usually last long. The time occupied in reaching Idzmozaki from Pittsburgh would be about twenty-six dars, and the expense, by first-class ticket, about \$325.

PHYLLOXERA IN CALIFORNIA. It Makes a First Appearance in the South-

ern Wine Growing Region. Phylloxers, the most dreaded pest of the rineyard, which has devastated the wine growing regions of France, destroying hunfreds of thousands of acres of vines and in some years almost entirely ruining the in-dustry, has made its appearance in southern California, and the vineyardists there are in consternation over the fact. Hitherto the

California, and the vineyardists there are in consternation over the fact. Hitherto the southern wine growing region of California has been happily free of the disease, although it has in previous years caused great loss in the counties of Napa and Sonoma, just north of San Francisco. Within the pastiwo or three weeks, however, it has been discovered, beyond any doubt as to its identity, in a vineyard near Santa Ana. Orange county, which adjoins Los Augeles county, and is, with the exception of San Diego, the most southerly county in the State.

Several weeks ago the State Viticultural Commissioners were notified that a suspicious disease, believed to be the phyllogora, and appeared in a vineyard near Santa Ana. The lighticultural Commissioners were also notified of the unwelcome find, and these two hodies called in the experts of the United States Government to assist in determining the important question as in the real nature of the disease. The conclusion quickly reached on an investigation was that it was undoubledly the dreaded phyllogora. The vineyard where it was discovered was immediately flooded with water, and was to be kept so for sixty days, and where this was not possible the vines were promptly burned. Several members of the State and local commissions visited the neighborhood against the spread of the disease, and the vineyardists are hopping for the best, but in view of previous records of the plague the situation is discouraging.

The Author of a Famous Phrase.

From the London India News.

It was not, as Sir John Luthbook is reported to have said, Mr. Sullivan who, discussing licensing arrangements in the House of Commons, described a particular class of Scotch whisker as "massing down the threat like mons, described a particular class of scotch whiskey as "passing down the throat like a torchlight procession." The author of this graphic and familiar illustration was Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, a gentleman whose fidelity to the national spirit combined with the initials of his Christian names, led to the bestowal upon him by his compatricts of the sobriquet "Whiskey" O'Sullivan.

COL BOYLE ALL RIGHT AT LASE. All Things Come to Him who Walte, and Now He Trains with Tammany.

The whirligig of time brings its revenges to

those who can walt, and are on the right side for waiting, in the field of local politles. An instance of this has recently been furnished in the case of the newest of Tammany Hall district leaders, Col. Boyle of the Ninth district. Some years ago, when the late Hubert O. Thompson was in the zenith of his political power, and claimed authority in New York as the spokesman of the Cleveland Administration, his friends, and those of William R. Grace, then Mayor, united in the effort to defeat the nomination of Gov. Hill at the Saratoga Convention of 1885, Mr. Cleveland, who had been elected President in November, 1884, resigned as Governor on Jan. 6, 1885, and Hill, who was serving out the balance of Cleveland's term, was seeking a nomination for the full term of three years. The only serious opposition to his return came from New York city, and if there had been any response to it throughout the State it might have been formidable. There was no response that amounted to much, but that circumstance did not prevent Mr. Thompson, Mr. Grace, John Keenan, and others from endeavoring to make the best fight they could against Gov. Hill in Saratoga. Col. Boyle was at that time a member of the County Democracy organization in the Twenty-first district, but his relation to the leader, ex-Superintendent of Police Kolso, was such that the latter refused to have him sent as the delegate from that district. A similar hitch took place in the Eleventh district, where Col. Boyle is well known - perhaps at that time better known than elsewhere—and so the Sev-enth district was tried, but without letter resuit. Mr. Thompson, though vexed at these disappointments, insisted on Col. Boyle being

enth district was tried, but without letter result. Mr. Thompson, though vexed at these disappointments, insisted on Col. Boyle being a delegate, and as the matter could not be arranged in any of the three districts named, it was agreed that he should be sent as a delegate from the Fifteenth district, where, in anticipation of such contingency, he had acquired a residence in West Thirty-fourth street. Col. Boyle, who is a statesman of great affability, exerted himself with inuntiness and good nature to establish friendly relations with the Democratic denizens of Hell's Kitchen, the Barracks, Land's End. Black Chapel, and the Tub of Blood. On the evening fixed for the choice of delegates to the Democratic Niate Convention, the universided among them was submitted for formal ratification. It was at this point that the tall, student-like, clear-eyed Democrat, with a foghory volce, arose in the back of the hall and demanded to know if the Chairman would give an answerte a question which he desired to propound. The Chairman, all courtesy, said he would. "What is it that the delegate would like to ask?"

"Mr. Chairman, it's this: Is this the Boyle that moved in here last week? If it is, I move we send some one else." The proposition provoked some disorder, and on a vote the motion of the Democrat with the fog-horn volce prevalied and Col. Boyle's name was left off the list of delegator. When Mr. Thompson heard of this he was much distressed, but, being a loyal man in his friendships, he still insisted that Col. Boyle should be a delegate, and, as no New York city district appeared willing to send him, he was chosen as a delegate from Rockland county, and was able, on behalf of the Democrats of Stony Point, Ramapo, Sampsondale, and the Dunderberg, to express their views and sentinents. He opposed, unsuccessful local political conditions in New York city, and, as one feature of these changes, Col. Boyle is a district leader in the noily Democration of all political conditions in New York city, and as one feature of the

Philadelphia Reformers Disturbed Because

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 .- The Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, of which Wayne MacVeagh is President, is not entirely satisfied with the way President Cleveland has been parcelling out the offices since his inauguration.

At its annual meeting last evening several speeches were made criticising Mr. Cleve-land's Administration, and when the annual report was read it expressed the hope that the President would give less of his time to the spoilsmen of his party. The association adonted the report of its Executive Committee, in which this was said of the Administration:

which this was said of the Administration:

"In all the conduct of the new Administration the most conspicious features have been in connection with the distribution of offices, thus directing public attention anew and foreibly to the absurdities and to the public and private injustice of the spoils system. The announcement has been made with all seriousness, that hereafter two days of each week will be reserved for public business, leaving but four to be devoted to satisfying the importunities and clamors of those seeking offices. May this not portend the coming of a time, when at first three days, then four, and five, and finally the whole week may be devoted by the Administration to the work for which it has been chosen and is paid, to wit, the service of the people. In the main, however, the President and his Cabinet have given promise of a désire to observe the pledges given by him before his innuguration that he would treat the public service as a public trust."

A Cloud of Monkeys Over Him.

A Cloud of Monkeys Over Him.

From the San Francisco Enginer.

T. Ginsser, a civil engineer of Vienna, Austria, who for two or three years has been travelling constantly, is at the Occidental.

"A most singular thing helell me near Paradena, Ceyion," he said. "I had gone with a friend into the great botanical garden there. This is probably the finest botanical garden in the world. You hear many compliments about one or two other gardens, but I believe none of them is so large or so entirely unique as this. In this great garden, odly enough, there were many wild animals. As a rule, they are not supposed to be savage, however.

"Well, one day it was extremely warm—hot, you may say, even for Ceylon. I at length became tired and stretched myself on the ground under some India runber trees. My friend meantime left me, and I gazed for a time up through the leaves of the trees, eatching a glint once in a while of the sun, till a relaxed and lazy feeling overcame me, and I tell asleed. I must have slept an hour, when suddenly I was awakened by a queer, uncanny feeling and opened my eyes.

"Judge of my surprise when I saw perched upon my feet, body, and even upon my shoulders, a lot of little monkeys, while all about me and beaming down upon me from the trees were monkeys of all sizes and ages. It seemed to me there were myriadis of them. I was frightened, for I knew these mankeys were wild, and in their wild state I did not know what so many of them might do.

"I gave one leg a twitch, however, and then the other, and bounded to my feet, throwing off all that were gambelling over and about me. In a second the monkeys vanished, and only peering from the tops of the tail bamboo and rubber troes could I see any at all. Even these did not remain long. In a few minutes they were all gone. I was much alarmed, for the appearance of so many of them was entirely unexpected. It was much alarmed, for the appearance of so many of them was entirely unexpected. It was much alarmed, for the appearance of so many of them was harmed, f

An L'ojointed Sunke. from the American Pimes Recorder,

Si Hawkins, he of Oak Hall, is not given to seeing snakes, and especially on the babbath; but on Sanday alternoon last, while riding home from his lattle to came upon a rare curiosity in the way of a jointed snake. The reptile was lying near the road, and a sharp cut from Mr. Hawkins a wilp caused it to tall in a dozen pieces some three inches in length each. The head, with about a foot of the body attached, ran into the husines and excaped, while the remaining sections lay in the road apparently dead. Mr. Hawkins waifed some time to see the snake come forth and couple himself together again as jointed snakes do, but this one failing to make his appearance the sections in the road were picked up and brought to town as curiosities. This is the first jointed snake that has been seen here in rears, and the pieces attracted attention.

A RAID INTO SAN DOMINGO

HOW GEN. MORALES SOUGHT TO OVER THROW PRESIDENT HEUREAUX.

A Hold Investor from the Haytian Frontier Which Met with Some Success at First, but Was Afterward Repulsed and Defeated. GRAND TURE, TURE'S ISLANDS, April 4 .- Gen. Agustin F. Morales, the adventurous leader of the recent expedition into San Domingo, for the purpose of overthrowing Gen. Ulises Heu-reaux, the President of that republic, is here,

and gives this account of his exploit: "After staying some months here in Turk's Islands, I left Grand Turk under an assumed name in the steamship Alpha for Jamaica on the evening of Thursday. Dec. 23 last, and arrived at Kingston on Sunday, the 25th, whence departed for St. Thomas by the steamship Para on the morning of the 27th, arriving there on Jan. 5 last.

"After consultation with Gens. Luperon and Moya, who had for some time been living there in exile, it was decided that I should at once proceed to Port-au-Prince with full powers to negotiate with the Government of President Hippoirte with respect to assistance in our endeavor to raise a revolution in Dominican territory, and with this object in view I left St. Thomas on the 11th and arrived at Port-au-

Prince, via Jacmel, on the 21st of January. "I found matters there perfectly calm. a little more so on account of the much-lamented leath of Mr. Chery Hippolyte, the son of the President; and it was impossible, under the circumstances, to obtain an immediate interview with the President, I saw the editors of the principal newspapers, to whom I communicated information of the contract of allenation of the Bay of Samana by the Government of President Heureaux to the United States Government, contrary to the will of the citizens of the Dominican republic. These citizens are even now prepared, at all hazards, to resist an enforced occupation of any portion of their beloved country, and on this subject I was ably supported by the entire Haytlan press.

"As soon as I could conveniently do so, I addressed a note to President Hippolyte, asking an interview, and stating to him the cause of my prosence in his capital; but it appears that by the advice of two of his principal Ministers he declined to see me officially on the matter. One of these gentlemen this Minister of Interior and Police). I have since had cause to think, aims to succeed him in the chair of the Presidency, but however this may be, I received a visit from the private secre-tary of the Minister of the Interior, appoint-ing an interview with him. I at once called on him, and was more than delighted with the result. Every pledge was given me that no stone should be left unturned in order to pre-serve the autonomy of the entire Island of San Domingo free from the invasion of a for-

serve the autonomy of the entire Island of San Domingo free from the invasion of a foreign nation.

"But even at this stage I had cause to suspect the sincerity of Mr. Dupuy. An American friend came to me the very day after our interview, related to me almost word for word what had transpired between Mr. Dupuy and myself, and advised me not to place too much confidence in his promises. Mr. Lespinasse I found to be young, genilamanly, and intelligent, and during my stay in the Hayrian capital we had frequent talks.

"Inext went to Cape Hayri, where i met Gens. Reyes and Villanueva, and together we formed a revolutionary committee. On the day of my arrival at the Cape I addressed a note to the delegate of the Government in command of the north and northwest of Hayri, and that gentleman, an old and experienced military officer, expressed his desire that I should meet him that same evening. After our interview he despatched to Port-au-Prince a private mossenger (Mr. F. Gelin Hippolyte) to the President. I obtained a loan of money to meet the first requisites of the revolution, and Gen. Reyes went to Terrier Rouge for the purpose of organizing the revolutionary army, and I at the same time sent a Commission to Port de Paix under Col. Nugent, and my private secretary. J. M. Jimenez, with instructions to charter a vessel and bring to the Cape an expedition of Dominicans, who were there juspared to pin us. This vessel publicly arrived at the Cape in open day, and was thence despatched by me to the port of Caracol, two hours distant from Terrier-Rouge.

"On the evening of the 3d of March I left the Cape, accompanied by my secretary and a guide, and during the night I joined the revolutionary troops under Gen. Reyes, and, after concerting a plan, we started the next morning with seventy men, having decided to cross the frontier, which we did on the evening of the 8th with eighty men.

"On the morning of the 11th we attacked and carried by assuming the hattle. "At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 18th we attacked the stron

garrison of 339 men, while we numbered only 45, having had to leave 39 men in our camp. Our object in making this soutie was simply to reconnoirte the town, but, when the combat began, the men became excited and continued on to the Commandancia, in the wery centre of the town. From this we were compelled to retreat to the village of Juana Mendez, on the Haytian side, taking with as our killed and wounded, which were only two men, whereas the enemy lost twelve.

Here we received an addition of thirty men to our forces, and, being in Haytian territory, considered ourselves, sale. We therefore began to organize our forces, which had by that time increased to 170 men, with a view of stacking Esterobulza and thus cutting communication between Mite, Cristi and Dajabon. What is the engaged on the morning of the 21st the time large and the morning of the 21st the time and the was expected that Geo. Nord-Alexis and the was expected that Geo. "Judga, then, of our surprise when, are for Public Works, Mr. Dueaser to the ing host lie to us. "Judga, then, of our surprise when, are for Ducase to the Government House and Mr. Ducase to the Haytian Government had necided to disarm us and send us as prisoness to Cape Haytii. We were thunderstruck, but had only to obey the order and submit to the powers that were.

"We were disarmed on the same day, and set out for Cape Haytii. We were thunderstruck, but had only to obey the order and submit to the powers that were."

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Fisherman Binley's Luck.

From the Galerone Larly New.

Millican, Tex. April 10.—William Dinley, while fishing on the Brazos last week, sajerionced a great deal of trouble with a large fish. He had caught a nine-pount cattlish and put him back in the water, and before starting for home west in his boat for him, and found that another fish had swallowed him. He tried to pull him out, but he was so enormously large he dipped the boat in the strungle. The line, which was thick with fish hooks, caught him, and he could not lot go neither could the fish. Down the river they went, first one on top and then the other, poor William was just able to keep up with his boat. At last the man got loose, but the fish and the boat were making their way to deep water at Velacco. The fish was supposed to weigh over 300 jounds. The fish erman returned to town to see a doctor. His hands were severely cut with the fish hooks and the fish line. Sixteen fish hooks were sticking in him.